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groups of companions, receiving strangers and friends into our home, eating rice with farmers, or talking with business men, educators and statesmen, I have found the Japanese to be men,—men responsive to open heartedness and brotherliness. Although they have warm love for their own land, crowned with the snow-capped Fuji, they are also capable of the most loyal friendship toward western nations and individuals. They are appreciative of all that is best and hopeful in the movement toward internationalism and world-wide peace. Upon this foundation can be reared the Temple of Peace in the Empire of Japan as well as in the Republic of the United States of America. [Applause.]

Business Men Want Peace.*

BY MARCUS M. MARKS, PRESIDENT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CLOTHIERS, NEW YORK.

We want peace, first, because we are *men* and are moved by the humanitarian instinct that rebels against the cruel butcheries of war, and, secondly, because our business is bound to be seriously injured by the interruption of the friendly relations between nations.

There is no need to go into other reasons; these seem sufficient. It has been said that some business men want war because it creates a demand for their products, such as guns, powder, foodstuffs, uniforms, etc. This is absolutely untrue of business *men*, though there may be a few abnormal beings who would willingly see their brothers slaughtered in order to add to their own commercial profits. Business *men* all want peace. Why are they, then, not more active in the peace movements of the world? The teachers, the preachers and other professional men have, in the main, carried the burden of peace efforts thus far. They have been the seers and the prophets. There are two principal reasons for this seeming apathy of the men of business: First, they have not looked upon these peace movements as practical in their methods; they have not appreciated the possibility of early realization of the hopes of peace so freely expressed. Secondly, business men have been so engrossed in their own affairs that they have, as a rule, neglected not only their opportunity, but their duty, to coöperate in this greatest cause on earth, in which, as before said, their humanitarian, as well as their selfish, interests, are so vitally involved.

What is there to warrant the men of business to change their view as to the impracticability of the peace movement and its hopelessness? If they can be convinced that practical results are possible within a reasonable time, they will throw off some of the meshes of business detail now entangling them and, adding their systematic effort to the enthusiasm of the present forces, will hasten the day when the international court of justice will take the place of battleships in settling differences between nations.

What are the arguments to convince the men of business that peace is now a practical proposition?

1. The growing nearness of the nations through fast steamers, cable, wireless telegraph, rapid and general news exchange, the development of popular education all over the world and the closer personal acquaintance

through travel, all tend toward universal brotherhood disregarding national boundaries.

2. The great advance in sentiment toward international arbitration during the last ten years, and the increased number of treaties between the nations that have been signed, surely augur great possibilities of general peace in the near future.

3. The terrible power of destruction now possible through modern war agencies and the still undeveloped air warships force upon all men the absurdity of "settling" international differences by mutual annihilation.

Yes, the day of peace is in sight; it is not a dream any longer; now the dreamers, the far-sighted, the idealists, may at last be joined by hard-headed men of affairs whose daily cry is for results—results!

The merchants of the world have indirectly done much to bring about the improved relations between the various nations. Commerce has been a great educator and has broken down many walls of ignorance and animosity, but only incidentally, in the development of trade, not in the unselfish spirit of the peace societies.

Let these merchants now help finance the peace movements of the world and add unselfish practical coöperation in the great cause. If they do this the heavy burden of armies and navies, now becoming so alarming in the rivalry between European nations, will soon be removed and the immense sums now being used for defense and destruction will be converted to saner, constructive uses which will tend toward the elevation of the human race.

An International School of Peace.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: Although man has been obliged to fight his way from the beginning, yet through the development of ages he has risen in a large measure above the necessity of fighting. Formerly the lord had his castle upon a spur of the mountain for defense against the lawless and against his enemies. This custom was extended, and they would signal each to the other when danger threatened. Later it was found to be cheaper and better to settle in a town and to build around it high walls which could not be scaled. But the walled-town stage has long since passed, and we have now reached a stage of development where physical force within each nation is applied only as a police force to restrain the vicious and turbulent.

But as between nations the earlier conditions still prevail, and they continue to act toward each other as barbarians. They are suffering from fear and distrust of each other almost wholly unwarranted. In fact, each individual nation wishes to be undisturbed in the peaceful development of its own resources. Rarely does one nation desire a conflict with another nation or to encroach upon the territory of another. Each wishes to live in harmony with the others. Yet our boundary lines are bristling with cannon, the seas are alive with battleships, and the tramp of the soldier is heard the world over. And for what purpose? Is it to curb the turbulent and vicious? No. It is because of a groundless fear of attack from sister nations. Such attacks are not really contemplated, and ought not to be expected.

This enormous expense for armies, this taxation that is draining every year billions from the treasuries of the

* Address given at the Chicago Peace Congress in May last.